Early
Warnings
for All

Sendai Framework Monitor: Measuring progress on DRR - Target G, MHEWS.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

- **Adopted** at the **Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction** (March 18, 2015) and **endorsed** by the **UN General Assembly** (May 15, 2015)

- **A shift from managing disasters to managing risks**

- It focuses not only on reducing existing risks but **also on preventing the creation of new risks and strengthening resilience**

Sendai Framework Priorities

- **Priority 1**: Understanding disaster risk.

- **Priority 2:** Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk.

- **Priority 3:** Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience.

- **Priority 4:** Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build back better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

7 Global targets

Linking Sendai Framework to the SDGs

Target G – Early warning systems

Target G: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030."

Why ?

The capacity to issue early warnings is critical to DRR, because advance notification can **allow to significantly reduce and even prevent impacts on human lives, particularly losses in lives, livelihoods, economic assets** and damage to critical infrastructures.

Indicators

G-1
(compound G2-G5)
Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems.

G-2
Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems.

G-3
Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms.

G-4
Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings.

G-5
Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels.

G-6
Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning.

Monitoring & Forecasting

Dissemination & Communication

Preparedness & Responses

Understanding risk

Indicators rely on self-assessment methods and quantitative data

Application of MHEWS risk info.

1. Governance and decision making
   - Risk informed planning: use of hazard information and mapping for planning, land use, infrastructure
   - Disaster preparedness: use of hazard information/ early warnings for preparedness activities and activation of response plans
   - Anticipatory action: use of hazard information and forecasting for developing triggers and actions.
2. Sectoral preparedness
   - Agriculture: use of seasonal forecasting and warning about droughts, cyclones or floods to plan agricultural activities, planting or harvesting crop or protecting livestock.
   - Health: monitoring disease outbreaks (malaria or dengue) using EWS related to rainfall and temperature.
   - Utilities and infrastructure sectors use EWS to plan and avoid disruptions, power outage etc.
3. Local-level decision making
   - Evacuation based on warnings
   - Planning daily activities (fishermen and farmers) based on warnings.

Coverage by MHEWS pillar (Global)

Source: Sendai Framework Monitor, as of March 2024.
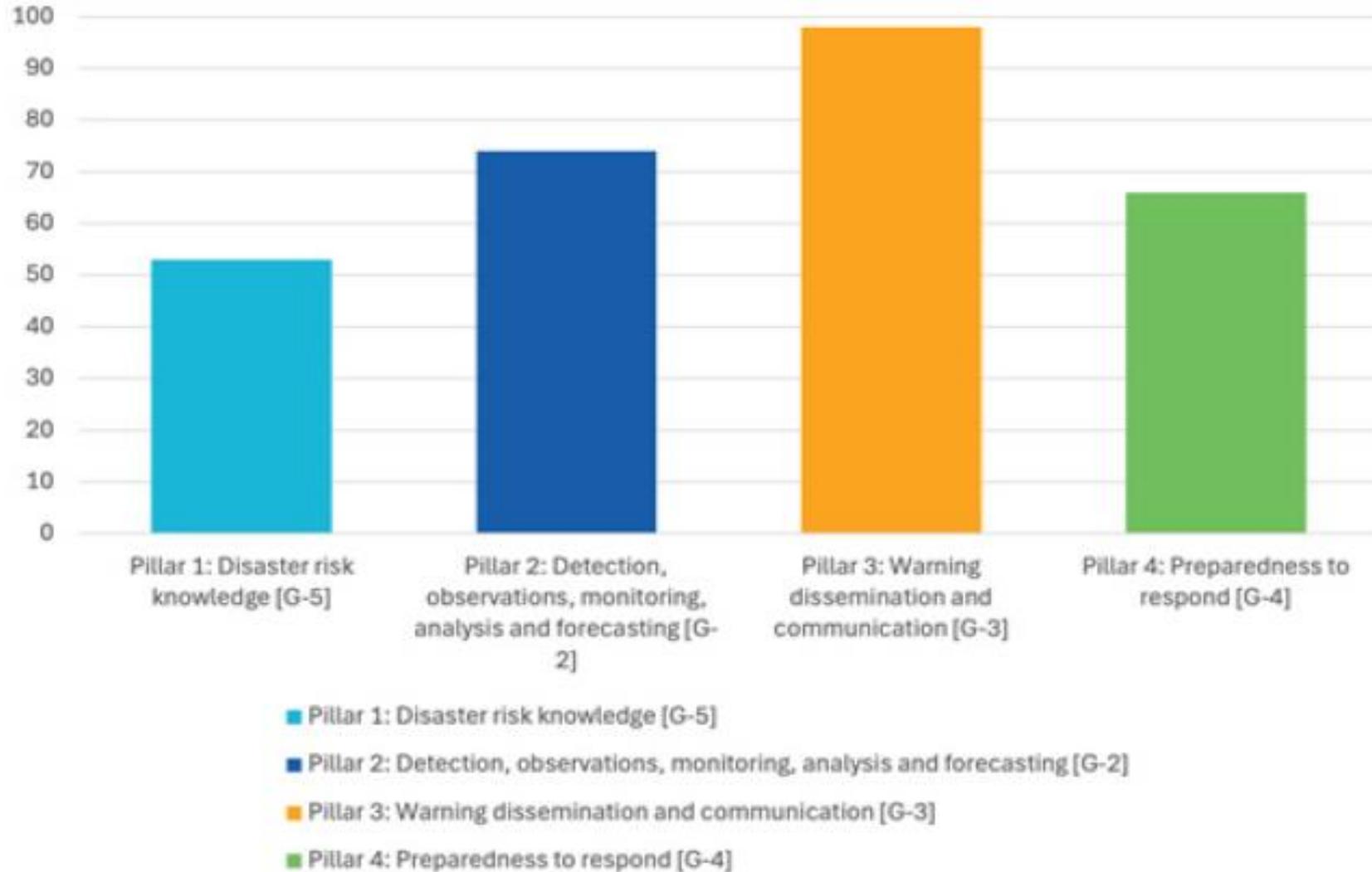
MHEWS Coverage in SIDS

**Figure 2.5** Status of MHEWS in LDCs, SIDS and LLDCs. The bars show the percentage and the numbers inside the bars show the number of reporting countries within each country group

Source: Sendai Framework Monitor, as of March 2024.
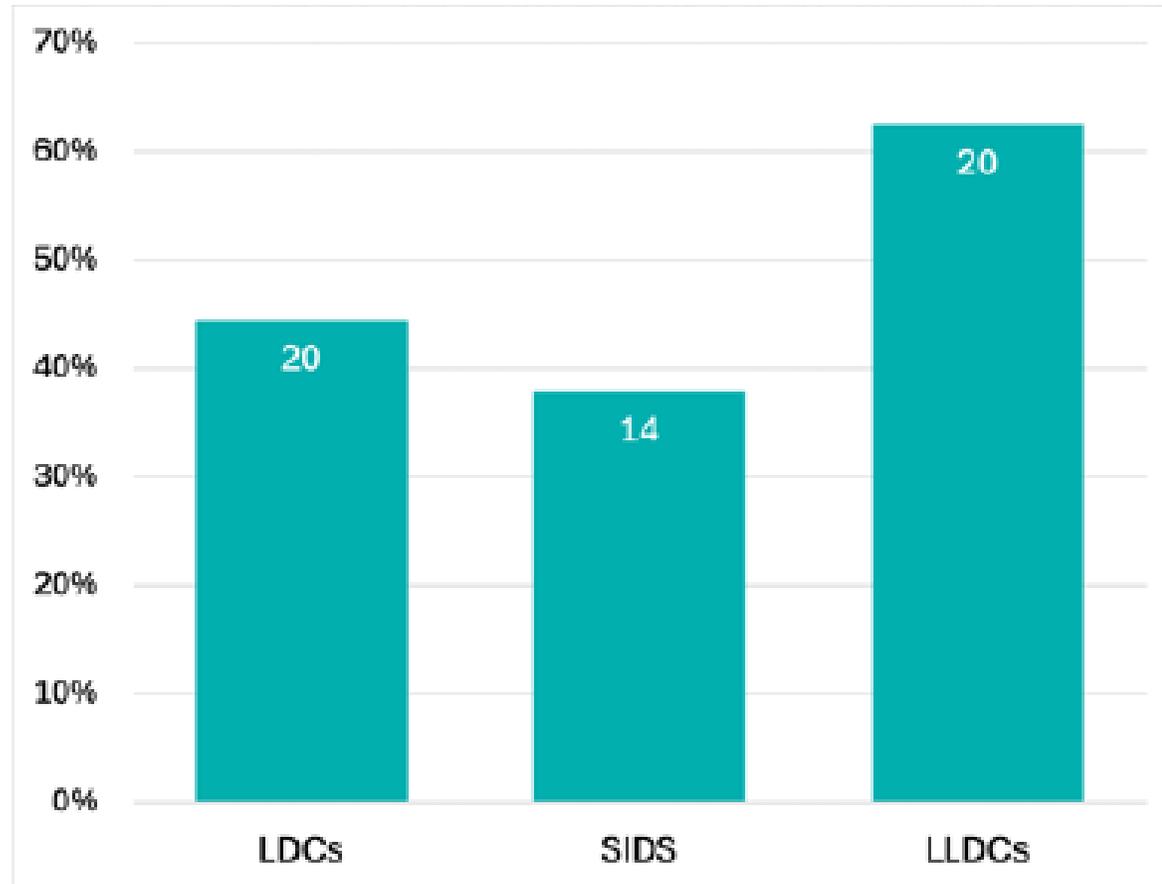
Cumulative number of Pacific countries that have reported having an MHEWS (G-1)

Cumulative Countries

Source: SFM
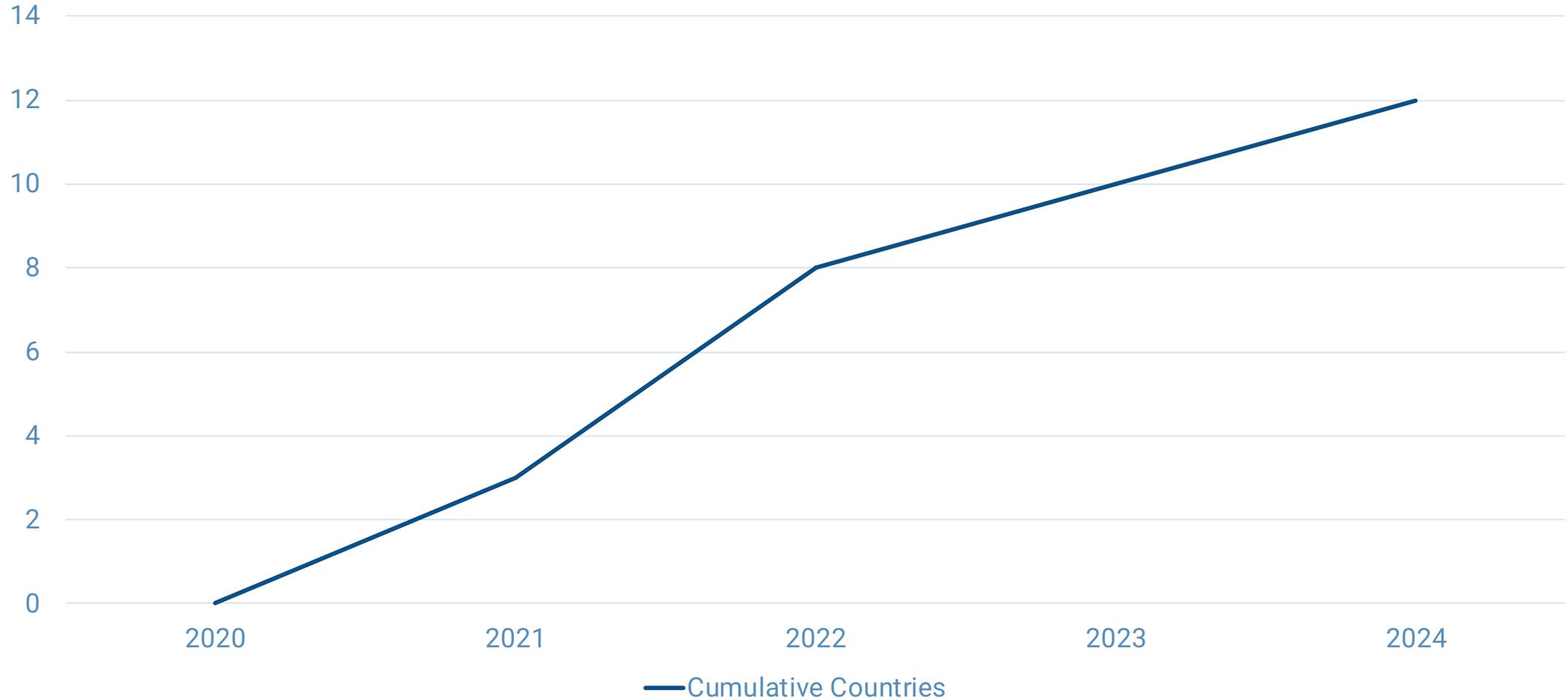
Proportion of Pacific countries reporting by MHEWS elements.

Source: SFM
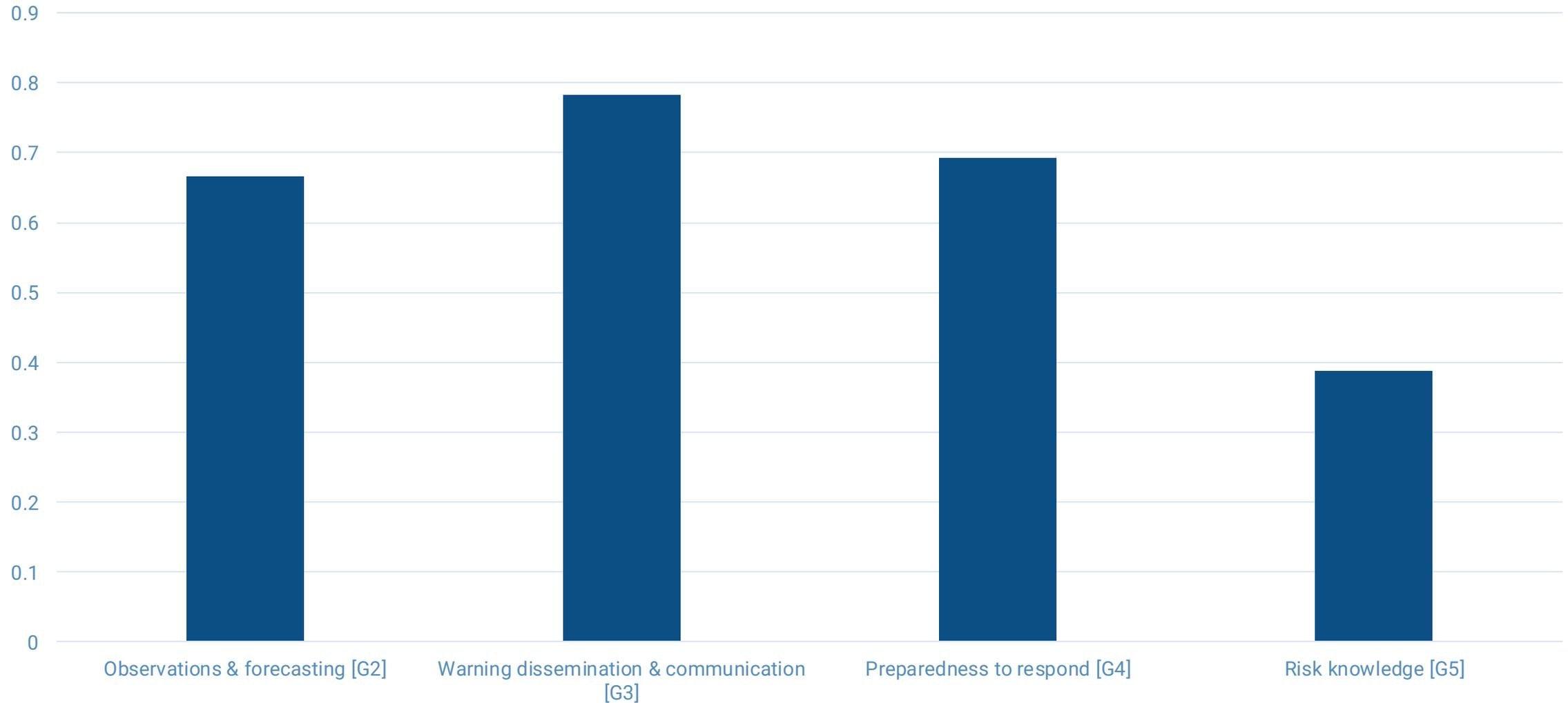
| Pacific Island States	Hazards knowledge	Exposure, vulnerabilities, capacities, risks	Roles and responsibilities	Consolidated risk information	Risk-informed early warning system	Average
Cook Islands	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.92
Fiji	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.06
Kiribati	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.0	2.76
Nauru	1.8	1.3	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.24
Niue	2.0	1.0	2.4	1.4	2.0	1.76
Tuvalu	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.38
Tokelau	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.16
AVERAGE	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.3	2.6	

Source: Table adapted from data in spider graphs in *Multi Hazard Early Warning Capacities, Gaps and Needs*

Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADD)

- **<u>No</u> Pacific country has reported SADD data for Target G**

- **Without SADD, we can't assess if EWS are reaching *women, older persons, people with disabilities, or children*.**

*If our data doesn't see everyone,
our EWS won't protect everyone*

SADD for Target A and Target B in the Pacific
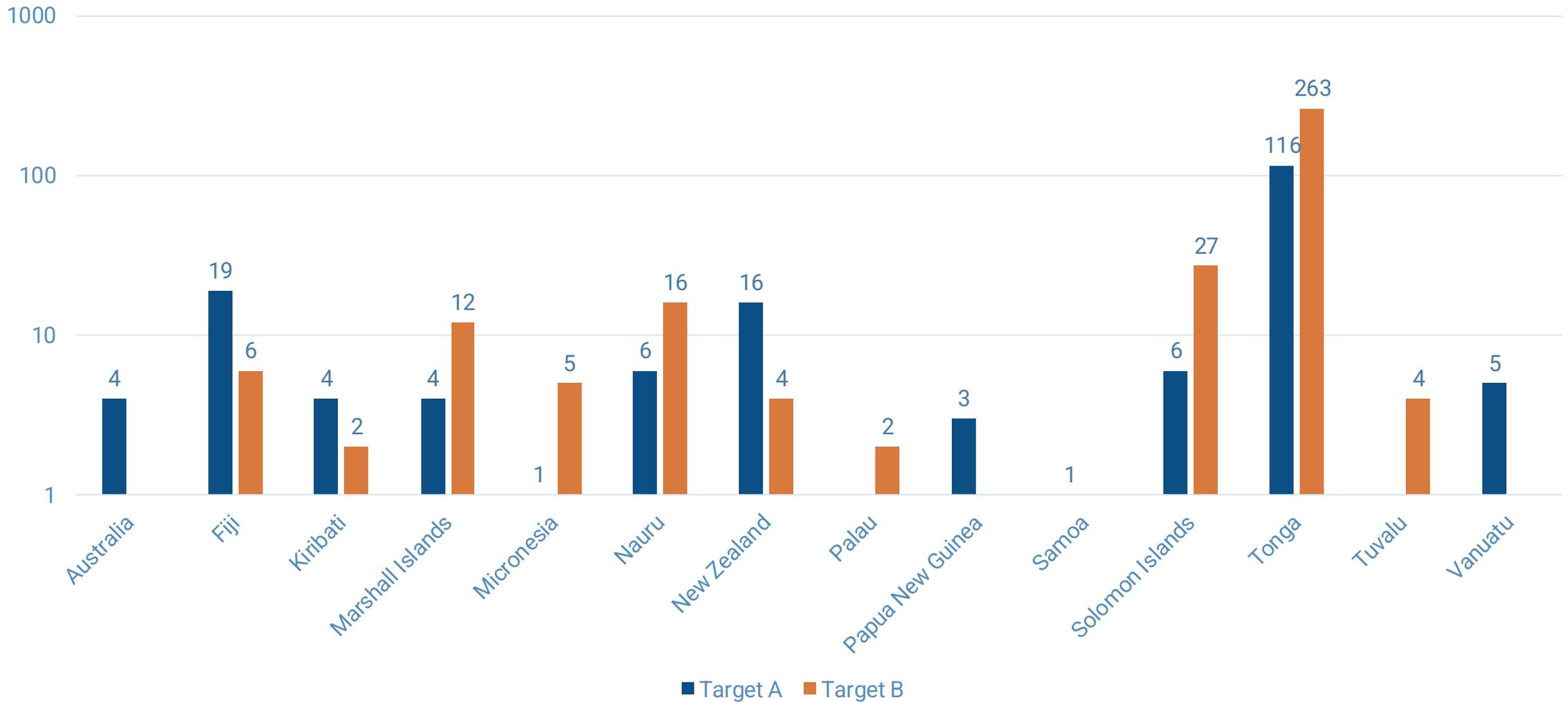
SFM Challenges in the Pacific (according to SFP discussion with SRSG during APMCDRR2024)

- **Data systems & disaggregation gaps:**
  - Fragmented local reporting;
  - Need regular refresher training;
  - Many national systems don't align neatly with SFM indicators.

- **Economic Loss Measurement**
  - Difficulty calculating losses for Targets C/D.
  - No consistent methodology; challenges in small island contexts.

- **Capacity & Technical Gaps**
  - Limited human resources; inexperienced staff.
  - Need for targeted technical support and workshops.

- **Financial & Sustainability Constraints**
  - High maintenance costs for early warning systems.
  - Unclear disaster risk financing definitions; weak anticipatory action funding.

- **Policy & Coordination Issues**
  - Weak inter-agency coordination; DRR in silos.
  - Limited regional mechanisms for sharing best practices.

- **Interpretation & Use of Data**
  - Unclear practical meaning of some indicators (e.g., Target G).
  - Subjective scoring reduces comparability and impact.